H ELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU. A positive and specific renedy for diseases of the BLADDES, K. DN-78 GR. VEL. AND DROPSICAL SWILLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of direction, and exortes the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all in natural ellargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, wemen, and charten.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, Halmbold's Extract Buchu,

yer weakness, attended with the tollowing symptoms:—
indaspolition to Exertion.
I 1910 Sen.ory,
Will herves,
I eritred Disease,
Elimess of Vision,
I the lands.
Fryness of the Skin,
Eriversal Lassitude.
These symptoms if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—
FATUITY, EPILLETIC Fil's, ETC.,
in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those 'directly discusses."

Many are aware of the cause of their saffering, but none will coniess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample winess to the trath of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of meadine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELM DLD'S LXTHAUT OF BU CitU invariably does. A trial will convince the most sharited.

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in affections peculiar to Females the Extraor Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all compaints incident to the sex or in the decline or change or life.

There aymptoms above. No tamity should be without it.

Take no Ba'sam, Mercury or unpleasant medicine for ampleasant and dangerous diseases RELMBULD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

Oures these discuses in all their stages at little expense.
He or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO
EXPOSURE.

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Bor all affections and diseases of these organs, whether
EXISTING N MALE OR FEWALE.

Brom whatever cause originating, and no matter how
long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid at a clure to.

HIL BOLD'S EXTR CTBUCHUIS THE GREAT BULLETIC and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

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Set purifying the Bised and removing all curonic constitutional diseases arising from an impure 3 ate of the Bised and the only is lab cand effectual known remedy for the cure of Surofula, can disad Salt Rasam. Pains and Swellings of the Bones Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs. Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erystpelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

AND BEAU-1FY1-6 THE COMPLEXION.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a plus of water is equal to the Lisb in Diet Bring, and one bette is inlivequal to a gallon of the Symp of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.



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An excellent Lotion used in connection with the EXmater's Bucht and SARSAPARILLA in such discases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsibe and retable character will accommant the mealcines.
Also, explicit directions for use, with hundred ds of thou
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which are from the highest sources, including eminent
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rank as Standard Frenarations, and do not need to be
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simple, pure, majestic having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.

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My Extract Sarsaparina is a Blood Purifier; my Ex-ract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all eases. But are prepared on purely scientific principles—
in vacuo—and a citie most active of either that can be
made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the follow-

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GENERAL SHERMAN IN CANADA.

Departure from Quebec and Arrival in Montreal-Enthusiastic Reception by the Military Authorities and the People Excursion to the Rapids Speech of the General, Etc.

MONTREAL, C. W., July 24.—Major-General Sherman arrived here by the boat from Quebec this morning. He passed Sunday at the head-quarters of Lord Alexander Russell, in the Quebec Citadel, attending religious services at the Roman Catholic Church, in the morning, and enjoyed a drive around the city in the afternoon. About three thousand ship carpenters and a large number of the citizens cheered him lustily from the wharf as the steamer left for Montreal, which tribute the General duly

acknowledged.

Arriving here, he breakfasted at St. Lawrence Hall, and at half-past nine proceeded to Logan farm, accompanied by a large number of Canadian military dignitaries and citizens, where he witnessed a thorough artillery drill with the Armstrong gun battery. The General inspected this arm and its capacities with the greatest care and interest. Returning thence, he paid a lying visit to her Majesty's frigate Pylates, lying in this harbor, where he was cordially received and entertained. He subsequently lunched at the St. James Club, where he remained until he set out on the steamer Chamble to do the Rapids. The steamer was decerated with the British and American national ensigns, and a large and britliant crowd of people, including the military in full uniform and the band of the 23d Fusileers, thronged her decks. An elegant dinner was served, which was followed by toasts and speeches, among which was that of ex Governor John A. Andrew. of Massachusetts. I append that of General Sherman in

In the evening the distinguished guest dined at St. Lawrence Hall, in company with Colonel Bell, commandant of the Royal Welsh Fusileers, and the hero of the Alma, and some other gen-tlemen. The entire party attended the Theatro Royal, wher they saw Mrs. General Lander, late Jean Davenport, in the Lady of Lyons.
General Sherman, being pressed for time, leaves for Buffalo early in the morning, where he will be received by General Barry, commandant at that point, and the military.

The bonors paid General Sherman in Canada annistawably indicate the friendly feeling existing here in his behalf, and the high regard in

board of the Chambri-

which his military abilities are held. SPEECH OF GENERAL SHERMAN. The following is General Sherman's speech on "Mr Mayor and Gentlemen :- Knowing that a speech is expected from me, I shall proceed without apology. I and it exceedinely difficult to suppose that I am addressing oreigners and strangers. I see nothing to remind me of in either in the dresses or faces of those about me. It is true that the ornaments worn by some nero on this occasion are not the same as those prescribed by my Government; but here the difference ceases. Those whom I address understand my language and, I hope, understand the feeling and manner in which I am truly thankful, apart from any distinction you are pleased to attach to my name, for the kindness with which I have everywhere been received in Canada. I did not intend this for a visit of ceremony. I have come merely casually, and for pleasure. Still, I am sorry that I have had to pass through the country so rapidly. I stand in the presence of highly educated military men, and it is only natural that I should receive the complianents of such men as General Lindsay, who was a scholar in his profession, and made the art of war his study through life. The pride I feel, however, is this—that it I have done anything that reflected credit on the science of war and devoted themselves to these studies and not merely tor myself or my own people. done nothing more than have read how to do in many books in the English language, and not more than has been done by others, in principle at least, perhaps by gentle-men who hear me now. All that I can claim any personal merit for is that I have acted with a pure heart and honest intentions. My country justly claims from me my time, my life, every-thing I possess, but is in a certain sense your country also; for it is a country which is for every one to come to and stay, to live on equal terms with everybody else, and from which every one is free to depart when he ceases to like it. Those to whom it belongs have acquired it by settlement, or by pur chase, or in a small degree by conquest, as Great Britain has acquired thousands of miles of territory, and all we ask others is to choose whether they w stay where they are to live in the United States, and so living obey the laws, or go quickly away if they do not like them. We of the United States made war on our triends at the South for this reason. We said to them, if you don't like the country go away, and were told in reply 'No, we will stay and fight. I have thought it trange that anybody in Canada should sympathize with the South in this. I cannot believe that such sympathy was general, and do believe that wherever it existed it was because the facts were not understood. Why, the people of the South voted every man of them for their favorite candidate, and if there are any sympathizers present who are members of clubs, especially military clubs, I would ask them what they would think of men who irst voted at the election and then refused to be bound by the result. There was not a man who voted for Breckinridge who was not bound by the result of the election. Now I ask any gentleman present who may be inclined to different doctrine, to take that thought with him. Any officer who knew that a member of the club had acted thus would have put him in Coventry. This was what was done with the South, and because they would not stay in Coventry it was necessary to compel them with the sword. England has had her civil wars, so has France and every other country, and I do not think my country would have been perfect without one. It has had its civil war, and a especiable one, too, and our friends from the bouth are coming back again, and will be permitted to resume their citizenship in less time than it will take to acquire the same privi-lege in any other country. I am proud of United States, and I think that subjects may be proud of them, too, and of the American army and navy: for the Americans trace back to you a large part of their history. Wolfe and Montgomery are common names to oth countries. Having been to St. Louis in the West, and now here on Lake St. Louis, and the same sky, the same tollage, and the same God over all. There is but a narrow line between the two countries, and if anybody from

the American side of the line shall

terfere with Canadians living under the Govern-

ment they have chosen for themselves, pursuing

their own ways peaceably and inoffensively, I trust my Government will always interfere to

prevent such persons. It is, perhaps, only no w

for the first time that the United States can fully assert her right to be considered a nation in the fullest sense of the word. I believe they will do their duty as such, and that

if they have anything to say to Great Britain or Canada it will be satu and done in open daylight,

after due notice and time allowed to prepare

discussion. I most smeerely trust there will be no serious controversy between the countries; but if there ever shall be, it will be, on the part of the United States, of that manly kind which

every English gentleman likes to meet. While thanking you, gentlemen, for your very cordial

reception here, I cannot resist paying my ac-knowledgments to the gallant and honored Colonel Bell, an illustrious hero of Alma and Lucknow, who has done me the honor which I

certainly did not expect, and which, I believe, is

not common in any country, of putting his splendid regiment into my hands for review, in the rame manner as if I had been an officer in the British service. In Quebec I have met with courtesies of a similar character. The engineer officers there escorted me through their works into their most secret parts, even showing me the toundations of their new fort. They exhibited not the slightest trace of jealousy, concealment, or suspicion. All this has impressed me with a feeling which I have no doubt will be lasting, and which I shall do my best to spread and extend wherever I shall go. I again desire, through your Worship the Mayor and Major-General Lindsay, to express my sense of the good-General Lindsay, to express my sense of the good will shown me by the people of Montreal and the military garrison in the honors that have so generously been bestowed upon an American citizen and soldier."

#### THE NEEDLE-GUN.

Gossip about the New Arm—The Tribula

The needle-gun is the topic of conversation in Paris and London. A correspondent of the 2 mes, writing from Paris, says:- "It is talked of everywhere-in the streets, in the theatres, in the cafes, in cating-houses, in every social meeting; and you hardly meet an acquaintance who does not stop to explain to you the mechanism of this now famous weapon. The sideways are thronged by groups looking at the specimens exhibited in the armorers' shops, and the inconvenience is sometimes so great that sergents de ville have repeatedly to 'invite' the

The Paris correspondent of the London News says:—"Experiments are daily going on at Vincennes, and it is said that the ordinary rule may be easily adapted to the needle system. The Emperor is no coubt greatly vexed now that his war-office authorities should have contemptuously rejected the needle-gun when it was brought under their notice some years ago by a Frenchman, M. Descoutures, who claims to be the inventor of it. But, according to one statement, the arm which has just risen to such a pinnacle of celebrity was not precisely the same as that rejected as inclurible in France. It is said that the cartridge of M. Descoutures gun lost its virtue in a lew days, and that Prus sia has invented a composition, yet a 'secret for remedying this detect. Here, certainly, we have a 'secret worth knowing.'"

The special correspondent of the London

Morning Star with the Prussian army, writes from Neisse:-

"The needle-gun, from its comparatively small weight, is admirably adapted for this as for many other exercises; indeed, it is used as a gymnastic implement in a number of exercises, in which not even our military carbines could be employed. The wood of the stock seems to be made of maple, which abounds here, or of some simi-lar light wood. Besides the ordinary drill of infantry, the sold ers practise these gymnastic exercises on parade; and it is certainly unusual to see a company of foot chasing each other. their caps in their band, in a perpetual circle."

The London Examiner observes:-"Among objections to the needle-gun have been that it is too delicate and too heavy, but as yet we do not see any evidences whatever of these faults. It is early, however, in the cam-paign, and if the war be really continued, with tetp on Austria's side of her Italian army, before the end of it the pieces may or may not get out of order; but that will prove nothing against breech-loading, but simply and solely that the Pru-sian mode of it is not the best. But no matter, the ramrods of our army will be all against the innovation, and will maintain that there is nothing like muzzte-loading to prevent a too quick expenditure of ammunition, albeit with it may be an equally quick demolition of

"Let it be admitted, as alleged, that the Prasn needle-gun is not the best mode of loaders; and then let the experience of this war determine the question between the worst breech and the best muzzle-loading. It is to be borne in mind that the breech-loading and the needle are as separable as the rifle and the percussion lock. The one is a mode of loading and the other of tiring. The Leedle-gun may, after al!, prove its claim to adoption; but whether it does or not the advantages of breech-loading will remain

The Paris correspondent of the Liverpool Tournal gives the following narrative of the toils and disappointments of the inventor of the gun;
"The needle-gun is well known to be the produce of the long study and perseverance of an English officer who, while stationed at a solitary outpost in Canada, amused his lessure hours with experiments in the rough construction of a substitute for the rifle which he had damaged by letting it drop down a precipice while in pursuit of a bear. It was almost by accident that the discovery became palpable to the solitary hunter in the woods. But no sooner did it become manifest to his senses than he resigned his commission in the army, returned to Europe, and, as a matter of course, hurried to the War Office with his invention. For more than a year was the inventor kept in suspense. He was bandled about from one official to another during all this time, merely to be told at last that the Government did not seel disposed to alter the principle of the arms employed. It was then that, in disgust, he brought his invention to Paris, and he obtained an interview with the Emperor, who listened with the greatest apparent interest to the description of the gun, examined the plans and sections brought by the officer, much quetioned the superiority of the invention over others which had been laid before him, declared it seemed to him liable to the great objection of being too delicate for deld use, and abruptly sounded the little gong which stands upon his bureau, and slightly rising when the usher entered at the summons, dismissed the visitor to admit other importunates. It was then that he betook himselt, armed with his needle-gun, to Holland. But when arrived at the Hague he tound that his resources had dwindled away to such an extent, that he was compelled to detay h s presentation to the King for want of proper

costume to appear in.
"Meanwhile he became accidentally sainted with one of the gentlemen attached to the Prussian Legation at the Hague, and to whom he recounted his bitter grievances. was listened to with interest. rother-in-law of his new friend held some apcointment at the Court of Berlin, and he lost no time in repairing with the Englishman to Ber lin. The needle-gun was tried, examined, and accepted in the shortest possible space of time, the inventor handsomely rewarded, and en-

couraged to establish himself in Prussia. The Birmincham Post, on the other hand, says: "The Prussian needle-gun resembles, in all essential respects, an arm invented by two Englishmen, Mesers. Handson and Golden, of Huddersueld, and patented by them in this country on the 2d of November, 1841. It is said that Mr. Golden received an order from the King of Prussia for two of his guns, and from these models the so-called Prussian needle-gun, with trifling modifications, was made."

A Paris letter in the London Star says :- "The Prince Imperial asked his father to explain the difference between the needle gun and the ordinary firearm to him. Wishing to give example to theoretical demonstration, the Emperor went down to the Court of the Tuilleries, and calling the sentinel, said to him, 'Mon brave, load and fire to amuse these children;' the children being the young Prince and L'Espinasse. Meanwhile who had a needle-gun in his loaded and fired five times before the private had fired his single shot. The soldier was amazed 'Hein.' said the Emperor, 'it's quicker work with this gun than with yours; would you like to have one? 'Certainly, sire.' 'Then so you shall,' answered the Emperor."

It is said the Patti sisters return to New York in 1867.

The Scene in the House. From the New York Tribune of to-day.

Washington, July 24.—The House to-day met at 11 o clock, and commenced worsing in earnest, preparing for adjournment. Most of the day was occupied on the Dedicincy Appropriation bill. At 25 o'clock Colonel Cooper, the President's Private Secretary, came on the floor of the House, and presented a message from the Presider t, stating that he had signed, under protest, the joint resolution admitting the State of Tennessee into the Union. Rumors had been affoat all the morning that the President would either veto the bill outright, or allow it to become a la \* without his signature by letting it remain over the necessary ten days; consequently the members were all on the qui vice about Tennessee's fate.

Accordingly, when Colonel Cooper made his appearance, a tumber of members gathered around him to hear the news. When he announced the result, he was heartly congratulated by those around him, among whom were some of the most radical Union members. were some of the most radical Union members. An outsider in the galleries would have thought, from the scene below, that the quarrel between the President and Congress had been settled, and an era of good feeling was following. Speaker Colfax received the message, and, not being in the Chair, a number of members gathered around him to know the exact words of Mr. Johnson. Mr. Bingham, in particular, was very anxious. It was his bill, and he evidently felt that he had the first right to see the message. the message.

Accordingly Mr. Colfax surrendered the manuscript to the gentleman from Onio, but tetore Mr. Bingham had time to read it to the group around him the Committee on the Whole rose, and Mr. Collax relieved Mr. Dawes from he duties of the Speaker's chair. Down went the hitle mallet, and the Speaker announced the message from the President. In an instant there was a dead silence, and the Clerk, Mr. McPherson, commenced reading the message. When Mr. McPherson reached that part of the message where Mr. Johnson stated he affixed his signature to the bill, there a as loud clapping of hands and applause by members on the floor -radicals, conservatives, and Democrats join-

Then again, further down in the message, where the President stated that he did not wish Congress to construe his signing the bili into an acquiescence of their policy, there was loud laughter by members. The reading of the mes sage consumed about ten minutes. When unished, there was applause from all quarters. There were very tew in the galleries, however. When matters had got quieted, Mr. Stevens rose and moved that the Committee on Reconstruction be discharged from turcher consideration of the Tennessee question, and also moved that, as Tennessee was now a State in the Union the credentials of her Representatives be referred to he Committee on Elections. On these motions Mr. Stevens, teeling that the House had no time to spare for debate and unnecessary talk, demanded the previous question, but, as a matter

of course, the Democrats must say something.

Mr. Le Blond thought the members from Ten lessee should be sworn in without their credennessee should be sworn in without their creden-tials going to the Election Committee. Other points of order were raised, but all were over-ruled by the Speaker, and the first motion of Mr. Stevens for the discharge of the Committee was adopted without calling the yeas and nays. Then, on the question of referring the creden tials of the Tennessee members to the Committee on Elections, several members straggled into a debate, when Mr. Wentworth ros and demanded the regular order. After several points of order had been disposed of, a vore was taken by year and nays, the motion being adopted by a vete of 89 to 28. Mr. Dawes unmediately proceeded to get a quorum of his committee together, and had an examination of the credentials of They were Mr. l'ennessee members present. laynard. Colonel Stokes, and Mr. Taylor.

Finding the credentials correct, Mr. Dawes, a about four o'clock, moved that the above-named members from Tennessee be sworn in, which was carried, and each member then took the required test-oath. Messrs. Maynard and Stokes took seats on the Republican size of the House, and Mr. Taylor on the Democratic side. During a part of the above proceedings Messrs, Bing ham, Schenck, Kasson, and Raymond formed group, in the centre of which was that firm old radical leader, Mr. Taad. Stevens. Altogether, the day has been one of rejoicing in and out of Congress. This evening a salute of one handred guns, in honor of the event, was fired at Judi Square.

It is said that Senator Patterson of Tennessee eannot take the test oath, and that objection will be made to his being sworn in until his antecedents during the Rebellion are examined

A large delegation of radical Republicans visited Colonel Stokes at his residence to-night, to congratulate him on the admission of Ten nessee.

### THE TURF.

The Saratoga Ruces. Saratoga, N. Y., July 24 .- The Saratoga races ommenceo to-day, and were very largely and

ashionably attended. The Travers stake of \$50 each, with \$1000 dded, for three year olds, dash of one and three quarter miles, was won with great ease by Mr. Alexander's ch. c. Merrill, beating Ulcica, baywater, Tom Woolfolk, and Billy Conner,

the two-mile heat race was won by Mr. Buord's ch. c. Onward, in two heats, beating Julius second, Knighthood, and Millercek. The latte. cas drawn on account of lameness, after the first heat. Onward was the favorite in the beting, at 100 to 40. He won the mist heat easily second was nucly contested by Julius Time, 3:484-3:499

Kentucky is the tavorite for the cup to morrow t the odds of 100 to 40. SARATOGA, N. Y., July 24.—The races to-lay vere largely attended. The day was fine, but he track heavy from yesterday's rain.

First race, Travers stake, 13 mile dash for three ear olds. Forty-one nominations; five started:-

Time-3 20. Second race, two mile heats:-ir. Buford's s. h. Onward, 4 years old. Mr. McDonald's b b Junus, 4 years old ... Br. Welson's b, h, Knishta od, 4 years old, 2 Mr. Watson's b, h. Millereck, 7 years old....4 lame

Saratoga, July 24.—In the race to-morrow for he "Saratoga Cup," \$1000 prize, Kentucky is he first favorite, four to one, and Delaware econd in pools.

Boston Races.

Boston, July 24.—The trot in harness between Blackstone Belle and Pocahontas took place this afternoon on the Mysuc track. At least even thousand persons witnessed the race ahontas won in three straight heats, easily. Time, 2.29, 2.263, 2.314.

The Trotting Mare Pocahontas. Boston, July 24 .- R. Bonner has purchased the trotting mare Pecahonias at a very high

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS. - The receipts from customs at the four principal ports of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, were as follows:-New York......\$132 522 725 boston.....Philadelphis.....

Baltimore......

FURTHER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Austria and Haugary. From the Journal des Debats, July 13.

The Emperor of Austria has just addressed an appeal to the Hungarians. He expects that they are animated by those innate loyal sentiments which have always distinguished them, and that they will voluntarily enrol themselves under the flag of Austria.

On the other hand, we find in the correspond ence Buitier a manifesto addressed to the Hungarian nation by Kossuth, and which is naturally the very opposite of the appeal of the Emberor Francis Joseph. The former Dictator states at length the reasons why an Austrian victory could only have deplorable results for the inde-pendence of Hungary; he appeals to all their complaints against the House of Hapsburg, and calls upon them, instead of assisting Austria, to seize the present occasion to assure their auto-nomy. This manifesto speaks at the same time, besides the Hungarians, also to the Transyl-vanians, Croatians, [Dalmatians, and Sciavonians.

Rossuth Goes to Hungary.

Florence Cor (July 10) of the Journal des Debats.
Kossuth, who has been here these last few days, has left for Hungary, where he will create a diversion. It is said, but I will not youch for it. that he took with him what is called the nerve or war, and which is also the nerve of revolu-

condition of Austria-A Prussian View Correspondence of the New Prussische (Krena) Zeitveny of July 12, from the Austro-Bavarian Fron-tier.

Grave differences of opinion prevail among Ministers, in the army, and at court. The con-order of things is horrible. Whoever had any part in the development of the circumstances hat brought the impending doom over Austria, hides himself and has left the capital days ago. There the Emperor waits for the Generals that led the Army of the North, and is resolved to extremes against them. In military circles, it is asserted that Benedek will never again appear before the Emperor. How this is to be under-stood will shortly appear. Benedek was never more than an excellent commander of the advance guard—quick, expert, popular with the men and seeking their confidence. He scoffed at the clergy and the aristocracy, and this secured him popularity, not only among certain circles in the army, but also at Court, where the true authorities for the people—the Church and the anded aristocracy-were always looked upon with suspicion.

General Count Degenfeld has been appointed commander of the Fortifications of Fioridsdorf a suburb of Vienna, north of the Danube. This has created great consternation, as it was teared that Vienna might be bombarded by the Prussian armv. The Burgomaster, Dr. Zelinka, was thereupon informed by the Government that Vienna, to be sate from all danger, shall be considered an open city. At the request of Dr. Zelinka, it was further ordered that in consideration of the great necessities of industrial pursuits, the next conscription shall not be enforced for Vienna, but the quota shall be filled by colunteers, who will receive a bounty of thirty florins (about fitteen dollars) cach. Bobemian Criticism of the Great Battle.

From the Politik of Prague, July 6.
Why is Hanikstein to be court-martialled Why is Krismanic to be court-matialled? How could a talented General destroy within eight days an army of 300,000 men, a kingdom, and, perhaps, even an empire? How could an experienced commander allow himsels on the battle-neld of Konngratz, to be outflanked and surrounded? We repeat it, upon the battle-field of Konlggratz! Was the weather the cause of it? We believe when it rains, it rains upon the Prus sians as well as upon the Austrians.

What we have heard of the retreat of the Austrian army after the battle of Sadowa is terrible, wish to increase with it the sorros of his Majesty and of the people of Austria We would court-martial others, and we would oo it to convince the army that our confidence in their courage and strength is undiminished. and that we only wanted to know what had endangered the fame of our army, harmed the State, and disgusted the people. It is the promotion of officers without talent, without mile ary education, it is the repotism in the army hich compels Austria a second time to cede kingdom.

The Needle-Gun in Austria

Vienna (July 7) Correspondence Augsburg Gazette.
In the last battle, which was victorious up to three o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy had hree times as many men killed as the Army of he North (at some points the dead lay in such heaps that it looked like hills painted blue and red, and the killed and wounded did not lie, but caned against each other), but the latter had three or four times as many wounded as the enemy; but as to these, the proportion of slight o severe wounds was like 7 to 1.

The Kamerad (official military journal of Austria) speaks of the prospect toat Linduer's breech-loading rifles will rapidly be introduced nto the army. For nearly fourteen months a commission was busity engaged in testing and experimenting, and the late events in the field shown that in long range, certainty of aim, simplicity of mechanism, and celerity of bring, it is superior to the Prussian needle-gun.

## POLITICAL.

Colfax Not a Candidate for the Senate Washington, July 24 .- Mr. Speaker Colfax as repeatedly declined being a candidate for Senator from Indiana, preferring to serve district which has so often conferred on him the onor of representing her in the national coun-He has been renominated for Congress rom the South Bend District, and will leave on ne day of adjournment for his home to canvass ais district for a re-election.

The Johnson Convention-The Contest for Delegates in Maryland, EALTIMORE, July 24. - The city is filled to-night

ith delogates and lobbyists to the Blair Conervative Convention, which meets to-morrow for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. Two sets of delegates are present (Blairs and

Swannites) for Queen Anne, Talbot, Dorchester and Caroline counties, and from most of the other counties they come with mixed creden-tials. A majority of the whole Convention are Federal and State officials. The contest opens as to who shall have the control of the party in the selecting of the Committee on the examina tion of credentials. The Blairites are desperate and determined, and with Webster, Collector of Customs at this place at their head, are arrang ng the election of Colonel Hammond, an old McClellan Democrat, for Chairman. Blair is to or made chairman of the Committee on Resolu

The Swannites are in great tribulation, and he failure of their meeting to day at Towsontown is taken as ominous of their influence in the Convention. The Governor drove out in his carriage to the place of meeting, but seeing so meagre a crowd, about 130, turned about in disgust. They are in caucus to-night at the Gilmore House. Blair has established his Gilmore House. Blair has established his headquarters at the rooms of the celeorated Maryland Club. Since the caucus at the Waite House with Seward, Weed, and Raymoud, be has asserted publicly that Swann shall be driven into the arms of the radical Democrats, or to a warmer latitude. The Convention will number 10, and meets at the New Assembly Rooms.

Johnson Meeting in New Orleans. WASHINGTON, July 25 .- The following was re-

erved from New Orleanst-NEW OBLEANS, July 24.—At the public meeting held to-night to ratify the nominations to the Randall & Co. Convention, there were present about 600 people, including aurses and children. The burden of the speakers' remarks was a denunciation of radical Union men, and a glorifleation of the Rebeilion.

# THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOOM.

ISPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH. ?

WASHINGTON, July 25. The Army Bill.

The Army bill is in a fair way of being settled at last. The two Houses are still at loggerheads, but a point has at last been reached at which a Conference Committee can be called.

New States. It is not improbable that both Nebraska and Colorado will be admitted before the close of the session. If a vote can be reached, the Colorado veto will be overridden, as many of those who opposed the bill when it was under discussion, and voted against it on its passage, are now convinced of the necessity for all the loyal votes that can be got into the Senate, to be prepared for the contingency of such reconstruction as may result from the President's policy.

A Fashionable Wedding. A fashionable wedding took place at the Church of the Epiphany yesterday. The parties were A. Tunstall Welch, Esq., of the Passport Bureau, State Department, and Miss Hepburn, of this city. Rev. Dr. Hall, rector of the parish, officiated, and the bride was given away by her uncle, Governor Parsons, of Alabama. Mr. Daggett, of the State Department, officiated as groom, and Miss Kitty Johnson, of Geneva, N. Y., as bridesmaid. Among the distinguished persons present were the Secretary of State, the Assistant Secretary, and others of the State Department, Hon. Hamilton Ward and lady, of

New York, and many others. Letter from Mr. Doolittle. The following is a copy of the letter sent by

Senator Doolittle, as Chairman of the Philadelphia Central Committee, to a Southern gentleman who is one of the delegates elect:-

Washington, July 16 .- Dear Sir:-Inclosed I send you the olrcular letter of our Committee of Organization. It contains the views of the National Union Executive Committee. We expect to see a great convention at Philadelphia, real union of the patriotic heart and brain of the country, and of the whole country, East, West, North, and South, to bless Almighty God that war is over, that peace is come, and come to stay once more under the old flag, with not a star obscured, to shake bands together as triends in social and political action, pledged to maintain a true allegiance upon the principles set forth in the call for the Convention-the Constitution, the Union, and the Government of our common country. Respectfully yours, of our common country. Respectfully yours, J. R. Doolertle, Chairman.

The Tariff Bill.

The new Tariff Bill, as amended by the Senate, contains the following provisions:-

The first section imposes a duty on cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots of \$1.50 per pound weight, and 50 per cent. ad valorem; on cotion, 3 cents per pound; on all compounds of which distilled spirits form a part, a duty not less than that imposed. The fourth section repeals the fishing bounties, and gives in lieu thereof a drawback on salt. Section tive authorizes goods destined for the British Provinces or the Republic of Mexico to pass free through the Custom-Houses at Boston, New York, or other ports, subject to rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Section seven prescribes the conditions under which persons who have been overcharged by Collectors of Customs may receive the surplus. The tenth section allows the free importation of machinery for making beet-sugar for one year. The eleventh section adds the Internal Revenue tax to imported goods once exported, upon which a drawback was allowed at the time of exportation. The twelfth and last section autho. rizes the suspension of the collection of the direct tax in the Rebel States. The section of the House bill providing for a Bureau of Statis ties is stricken out; also, the section including the cost of transportation in ascertaining the dutiable value of goods. Mr. Sprague tried to get in an amendment calling for an investigation of the bonded warehouse system, but it was deteated. Mr. Morrill straddled the fishing bounty hobby, but failed also.

### FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Blair Union Convention.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH ] BALTIMORE, July 25 .- The State Union Convention favorable to President Johnson's policy is in session here, and is pretty fully represented with influential delegates. It is considerably sprinkled with old Democrats, and with Montgomery Blair as the ringleader. Nothing of moment has yet been done. There is no disputing the fact of this becoming an important political power in our State.

### FROM LONG BRANCH.

The Preparations for the Review of the New Jersey State Troops-A Great Crowd-Notabilities, Etc. Etc.

I ong Branch, July 24.—The review of the ew Jersey State troops will not t ke place until hursony alternoon. There are three regiments. two battalions of infantry, and one battery of artillery, with guns, and a squadron of cavalry here now, encamped three miles from Long Branch, and more troops are expected Major-Seneral Runvon, Adjutact-General Stockton, Quartermaster-General Perriue, Brigadier-Gene al Hattield, Hon. H. W. Congar, Secretary of State: Hon, Frederick T. Frelinghaysen, Attor-ney-General; George H. Boser, the poet; Albert lallatin, of New York; James W. Wallack, John Hoey, Mrs. Admiral Farragut, and a host of ther celebrities are here, and it is impose ole to scure rooms at any price. The Stet on House is full to overflowing, as General Leade, General rant, and Admiral Farragu, are expected here for the review. There is a grand full dress non to morrow night at the Sietson House, and another at the Continerial. The New Jersey State noops are Euch superior in appearance to our militia. The National Guard and the dress worn s exactly the same as the old uniform of the 7th regiment.

ERLS.-The Patt Mail Gazette says:--" 'Eel fare' has once more become an institution of the Thames. This curious occurrence in the migrations of the eel has not taken place, so far as we know, for eighteen years. In 1848 we remember a very small 'eel tare,' not perhaps visible in the ordinary way, but nevertheless a vast number of little eels did then ascend the river in the month of May. Since then these migrations have entirely ceased. Lately, however, targe numbers of small cels, some three or four inches in length, have made their appearance in the reighborh of Twickenham, working their way up stream in the usual fashion."